TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manua wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUR, served norrow morning, must be handed in this even-

A Plain Reduction to Absurdity.

If the annexation of Hawaii is unconstitutional, that ends the matter. Golden as may be the opportunity, it must be dropped. Judge Cooley and a few other distinguished expounders of constitutional and international law, are laboring to prove that the annexation of Hawaii is unconstitutional because there is no exact precedent for it in the history of previous acquisitions of territory by the United States. We showed yesterday that the cases of Texas and Alaska, taken together, afford an almost ideal precedent for all the conditions in the present question. What is lacking in the way of precedent in the Texas instance, is supplied by Alaska. What is lacking in the Alaska instance, is

supplied by Texas. But even supposing that Judge Cooper and his chorus are technically right, that no previous instance of annexation affords an exact constitutional precedent for taking in Hawall, and that the Hawalian roject is therefore unconstitutional and impossible, what follows?

When Alaska was annexed there was no constitutional warrant or exact precedent for that measure of American extension. The circumstances in the Alaska case differed from those in the case of Texas, of Piorida, or of the Louisiana purchase. The annexation of Alaska was unconstitutional. and our title to the territory and its distant islands is not good in law.

When Texas was annexed there was no constitutional precedent for that measure of American extension. The circumstances in the Texas case differed radically from those distinguishing the Florida and Lou-Islana purchases. The annexation of Texas was unconstitutional, and the right of that great and prosperous State to membership in the Union is clouded by a direct violation of the organic law.

Going back still further, when the vast regions known as the Louisiana Territory were acquired by purchase, there was absolutely no precedent for annexation in any form or by any method. There was no provision in the Constitution for such a meas urs of American extension. The Louislana purchase was unconstitutional, and so, of course, was the Florida purchase.

Logic is logic, and if it is sound logic, Judge Cooley has no monopoly of it for special application to a special case.

The Prospects of Home Rule.

The outcome of the tactics pursued by the opponents of the Home Rule bill during the committee stage proves that Mr. CHAM-BURLAIN is a more astute politician than Lord Salisbuny. The latter, at a meeting held in the Carlton Club just after the bill had passed the second reading, advised that in committee the Conservatives should refrain from proposing any amendments, and should confine themselves to registering their votes against every feature of the project. The bill, he thought, should be reated as too essentially and utterly bad to be capable of improvement, and as fit only to be destroyed root and branch. However, when, subsequently, the dissident Liberals were called together, Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN advocated a very different course of procedure. It was the duty of Unionists. he said, while hoping and striving to annihilate the measure, to miss at the same time no opportunity of rendering it, by amendments, as innoxious as possible. In and about which all kindly, sympathetic, this policy alone, he added, lay a chance of and humane men are agreed, that political exciting misgivings among the lukewarm offenders in times of peace should be treat-Gladstonians and of provoking a rupture between them and the Irish Nationalists. Even passage of the bill by the present House of Commons, prolonged, earnest, and minute discussion would have the effect of placing all the grounds of objection and distrust before the public eye, and thus smoothing the way for a second appeal to the electors. One sinister but powerful motive Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did not avow, namely, his knowledge that, in view of the great age of Mr. GLADSTONE, to gain time is an object of supreme moment to the Unionists, for every month wasted in debate multiplies the chances of depriving Iroland of her chief champion.

The advice of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN prerailed over that of Lord SALISBURY, and the Unionists, not without some show of rosson, are exulting over the results. Much time they have already gained, and they cannot, seemingly, be hindered from gaining a great deal more. Weeks have passed since the committee stage began, yet even the third clause of the bill is far from being disposed of, some ninety amendments to it still awaiting discussion. If the same tacties are kept up by the Unionists, and a recourse to the closure is not had oftener by the Government, the autumn will have some before the whole bill is carried through committee. Nor is this unconscionable delay the only ground on which the Unionists profess to feel encouragement. They point to the fact that in the livision on one of their amendments the Government majority, which normally exeseds forty, sank to less than thirty, and they assert that more serious losses were only averted on several occasions by the Ministry's acceptance of their emendations. They note, also, with sardonic satisfaction, that the limit to such concessions to halfhearted followers of Mr. GLADSTONE has apparently been reached, for last week Mr. exron demanded that Ireland's repreentatives should be consulted before the overnment again acquiesced in the prosals of the Opposition. If friction has alsady begun to show itself, how much more is likely to be developed when the financial provisions of the bill are taken up, and the clauses defining the powers of the Irish ond chamber and the method of electing

With months of exasperating debate before them, with so dexterous a parliamentacian as Mr. Chamberlain to guide the Oposition, and with a Government majority o small that a change of 22 votes from one dde to the other would extinguish it, the riends of home rule might begin to feel espondent were not counter and propon-Serant forces at work in their favor. In the grat place, Mr. GLADSTONE is an even more consummate master of parliamentary strategy and tactics than is Mr. CHAMBER-EATH. Thus far, while exhibiting a spirit of equity and candor by consenting, after arrument, to change some clauses of his bill n matters of phraseology and of insignificant detail, he has kept his main purpose steadily in view, and has held well in hand all sections of his beterogeneous following. Nor should it be forgotten that his present other year. From the Mediterranean Sea

to the Arctic Ocean, from the Rhine and British adherents in the House of Commons the Rhone to the Neva and the Volga, the stand on a very different footing from that name of that city has acted as a spell among occupied by the Liberals elected in Decemthe "submerged masses." The Italians are ber, 1885. Nowevery Gladstonian member not the only people who have felt the spell. holds his seat under an explicit pledge to There are hundreds of steamship agents his constituents not only to accept the abroad who have used it to their profit, and home rule principle, but also in the applicato the enlargement of Chicago. tion of it to accept the guidance of his leader save where the reasons for deserting him are glaring and decisive in the eyes of his constituents themselves. No reasons are as yet forthcoming. There is nowhere among the Gladstonian voters the faintest sign of dissatisfaction

Mr. GLADSTONE, insubordination would

mean nothing short of political ruin to all

Gladstonian members except the two or three to whom the Unionists could offer

seats in the next. House. Few, Indeed, are

As for the notion that the Nationalists,

out of annoyance at concessions to English

feeling in trivial matters, will wreck the

Home Rule bill, the idea can be harbored

only by those unacquainted with the pa-

tience, the long-headedness, and the bull-

The Case of the Irish Prisoners.

Under the joint auspices of the Irish Na-

tional League, St. Patrick's Alliance, the

Hibernians, a public mass meeting will be

held at Cooper Union to-night to appeal for

amnesty from the English Government for

Dr. THOMAS GALLAGHER, THOMAS DEVANY.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, ALPRED WRITEREAD,

and other Irishmen and Irish-Americans

now incarcerated in England for political

offences, or treason-felony, as such offences

are described in the criminal jurisprudence

of England. The British Government lib-

erated one Irish political prisoner last week,

and has evinced a willingness to inquire into

the cases of others, and a determination to

treat them, when fairly presented, without

partiality or prejudice. It seems to many

Irish-Americans hereabout, therefore, that

the occasion is opportune, and the condi-

tions auspicious, for agitating the release

of other prisoners, at this time, when party

feeling does not run high, when the votes

of the Irish members of Parliament are

counted on the Government side, and when

the power is in the hands of those whose

services to the cause of Home Rule ab-

solve them from the charge of any possible

The case of Dr. GALLAGHER, an American

citizen, arrested in April, 1883, and convict-

ed in June, 1883, ten years ago, is the best

known. Chiefly through the diligence and

energy of the Hon. A. J. DELANEY of this

city, it has been constantly agitated, has

been made the subject of international cor-

respondence and of repeated investigation,

and gained on the 14th of July last the at-

tention of the House of Representatives.

which, on motion of Mr. McALEER of Penn-

sylvania, unanimously adopted a resolution

requesting the Secretary of State to exam-

ine into the case, and if it should be found

that the conviction was illegal "to insist

upon his release." The Secretary of State

appears to have either ignored, misunder-

stood, or unduly postponed the case, for it

had not been advanced when Judge GRESH-

To-night's meeting is for the purpose of

continuing the agitation, not merely for

the release of Dr. GALLAGHER, but also for

the amnesty of his associates, DEVANY,

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

not only for those who possess it, but also

for those deprived of its enjoyment. Our

Irish friends, therefore, do well to agitate

a subject which has been deemed worthy of

the favorable consideration of Congress,

ed with lenity, and innocent men, whether

in times of peace or of war, should not be

deprived of their liberty through the per-

jured testimony of paid informers, or

through the cowardly apprehensions of

jurymen made, by fear, regardless of their

The Rush to This Country.

The volume of immigration at this time

is of gigantle proportions. On account of

the restrictions upon it that existed in the

early months of the year, the number of

steerage passengers who arrived at this

port in January and February, was smaller

than that in the corresponding period of any

other year for nearly a half century, or only

about 20,000. As soon as those restrictions

were removed, the multitude of newcomers

increased rapidly and greatly. There were

twice as many of them in March as there

had been in the previous two months,

while in April and May, as we learn

from the official returns, there were, in

round numbers, 150,000 of them, or even

more than there had been in those months

of other years, in which immigration was

heavy enough. If as many immigrants

come here in this month of June as have

come here in each of the past two months.

the count for the half year will be very near

to 300,000. For the whole of last year the

number of immigrants entered here was

but 374.741, while this year, if our doors be

kept open all through it, we may look for

Fortunately for them and us, this is a

We have had more immigrants from Italy

this year, thus far, than from any other

country. The Italians have constituted

about one-fifth of the immigration as regis-

tered at Ellis Island. . After the Italians in

number come the Germans, the Irish, the

Scandinavians, and the Hebrews, the last-

named being chiefly natives of Russia

and other parts of Eastern Europe. We

may estimate the number of Jewish immi-

grants since January at over 20,000, or about

half the number of the Italian, the two races

constituting a very large proportion of the

whole body of alien immigration to this

By our European advices we are led to

believe that, unless the restrictions which

were imposed last autumn shall be renewed

for cause, under the power that has been

given to the President by Congress, the

rush to this country will be kept up at

least at its present rate all through the

year. There need not be any surprise if

the number of newcomers in the second

half of the year shall surpass the number

in the first half, or even surpass it largely.

There have not been many wealthy

tourists drawn to this country by

the Chicago Exposition, but certain it is

that the word Chicago and the reports

circulated abroad about Chicago, are stir-

ring up the poorer order of people in many

parts of Europe, and are exercising an enor-

mous influence upon them. The number of

newly arrived immigrants who have gone

to Chicago this year is out of all proportion

to the number that have gone there in any

large country, both fertile and healthy.

between 500,000 and 600,000.

port in 1893.

AM took the reins of office in March.

FLANAGAN, and WHITEHEAD.

obligations.

hostility to Irish hopes and aspirations.

dog tenacity of the Irish people.

the scats available for such a purpose.

The great steamships are daily entering our port laden with steerage passengers masses of immigrants are in the ports of Germany and Italy and England and Sweden and the Netherlands, and other masses of them are making their way to these ports, all anxious to get to America, with the Home Rule bill. On the contrary. and to enjoy here the prosperity promised when Sir EDWARD REED ventured to asto them. sume a critical attitude, his Welsh con-It is something to know that, happily, we stituents promptly notified him that they have a rather better immigration law this did not share his doubts. So long as this state of things continues, so long as the support of the Liberal masses is assured to

year than we have had before; yet, it must be added that, for our own safety, we need other laws, more restrictive than any now in existence, and enforced more vigorously than existing laws are enforced at Ellis Island.

Editors and Political Rewards. In the distribution of the honors customarily bestowed in commemoration of the Queen's birthday, which occurred on the 24th of last month, Mr. GLADSTONE has recognized very conspicuously the great political and social services of prominent and important journals. Four editors have been knighted; the same distinction has been conferred on Mr. JOHN TENNIEL, the carleaturist of Punch; and the owner of one newspaper and the oldest son of the founder of another have been made baronets. Irish Foresters, and the Ancient Order of

When President HARRISON showed his appreciation of the ability requisite in the editor of a large and influential journal by appointing several editors to important diplomatic places more especially, he was pursued with Mugwump abuse, as if he had done something disgraceful. When, however, Mr. CLEVELAND came into the White House he proceeded at once to follow the example by appointing an editor a member of his Cabinet, and by taking as another member a man who had received his training in a newspaper office, or in the office of THE SUN. Since then several other editors have received important offices at his hands, and doubtless the number will be greatly increased before his term of administration is over.

In recent times the most powerful force in politics is the daily newspaper controlled by high ability and broad intelligence. As country becomes more democratic, the editor becomes more important. He reaches the intelligence of the people more than any other man, and is more influential in moulding and moving their sentiments; and hence, as government by the people extends. his function grows more powerful and his responsibility and the education which comes from it are steadily increased. Accordingly, there is no body of men in these days who are receiving the special training for high political office that the editors of large and important journals are obtaining. The newspaper is the school for teaching politics and the school for learning politics Outside of the newspaper offices and the ranks of the few men to whom poll tics is a profession, there is very little political knowledge. The people need constant political instruction, and they get it almost wholly from newspapers. The stump speakers of a campaign might be dispensed with altogether, so thoroughly and so effectually is the task of education and exhortation performed by the journals.

This fact has been long recognized in France, where very many of the most distinguished of the public men are graduates from newspaper offices. The English consciousness has been slower to awake to it, but as democ racy advances in England, the editors are pushed to the front. In this' coun try, as a matter of course, the peculiar fitness of editors for political places is generally understood; and not until the unlemocratic, un-American, and unphilosophi cal Mugwumps arose, was their appointment to such posts made a ground of criticism against a President.

The New Postmaster.

The positive merit of Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON'S appointment as Postmaster of this city, is largely a matter of future history, with the chances in its favor. Its negative value is decidedly great, upon two points, each supplying a special reason for felicitating President CLEVELAND on the result of several months of administrative and political deliberation.

In the first place, Mr. DATTON, a prom inent member of Tammany Hall, is not taken from the group of howling anti-Democratic vindictiveness known as the anti-snappers, formed of a small number of gentlemen who for ten years have steadily opposed the brilliant and all-conquering progress of the Empire State's Democracy Neither is the new appointment in accord ance with the rules laid down by the SCHURZ-GODKIN Civil Service Reform Association. The present Postmaster being a stalwart working Republican, a mechanical old hack in the Chinese cranks' eyes, was of course, unfit for office and had to go The next man for favor, if the CLEVELAND standard was to be kept on the level that so tickled its bearers in 1884, when PEARson stayed in office, was Mr. James GAYLER Mr. VAN COTT'S assistant. But it wasn't GAYLER. He had to go, too; and the flag of Democracy still waves, and will wave most beautiful forever!

"The black flag of intolerance and bigotry must not be raised in this country." eried that liberal-minded preacher of Judaism. Rabbi SHIVERMAN in his sermon of last Saturday in Temple Emanu-El. So say all Americans with an emphatic voice and in a spirit of de termination. We believe that this influential rabbi stands ready to consure those of his co religionists who, at the very time he was preaching the sermon from which we have noted, were trying to break up a religious meeting held here by a Jewish convert to Christianity, the Bev. Mr. WARSZAWIAE. The disturbers of that meeting displayed their intolerance and bigotry in a way which, if repeated, will secure for them the attention of the police. They interrupted the preacher. seered at him all through his sermon, and would not permit him to conduct the services or his church in peace. If these intolerant bigots had disturbed the Jewish services in the Temple Emanu-El as they disturbed the Christian services in the DeWitt Memorial Church, they would have been promptly arrested and sent to trial for their outrage upon law and order as well as upon religion. The voice of the rabbis ought to be raised against these anti-American miscreants be fore it shall become necessary to bring the power of the police to bear upon them. An attempt to stir up cruel violence against both WARSZAWIAR and FRESHMAN has recently been made by the Jewish Progress. That paper.

"What a pity that some Jewish patriots were not or hand with a pot of tar and feathers, or, better still, flery furnace, in which these lovely creatures could have been induced to frink. A hot poker goes a gree

while referring to a meeting held by these

converts to Christianity, used this horrible

and shameful language:

Surely this is not the spirit of Judaism. Burely the Jews who have been grievously perceculed in many countries, and who

have for ages suffered from intolerance ought to restrain those of their num-ber, happily but few, who display an intolerant and persecuting spirit. The worst enemies of Judalam are the men who would promote the growth of hatred between Jews and Christians. We cannot do anything for the protection of the Jews of Russia, but we can maintain the constitutional rights of all the people of the United States, regardless of race or religion. We say, in the words of Rabbi Silverman, that the black flag of intolerance must not be raised in the United States It is a striking fact, upon which no comment s required, that Mr. WARSEAWIAE had arrange upon the inside wails of his church a number of small American flags, to one of which he pointed while the disturbers were trying to break up the meeting.

Just in proportion as journalism adheres to the sound principle of narrating accurately the facts, it will prosper in the esteem and confidence of readers.—Blooklyn Engls.

Perfectly true; but the old formula is briefer nd more expressive: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

The flesh eaters have been beaten by the vegetarians in the great foot race be Berlin and Vienna. Well, what next? It is merely a question of personal muscularity that has been settled in the case. The thing most needed in this feeble-minded world is brain; and where is there a living vegetarian who can show that he has much brain? The great statesmen, scientists, and novelists are nearly all, or perhaps all, flesh eaters-not, indeed, one vegetarian, so far as at this moment we can tell, among them. The vegetarians may win foot races if they like; it is the flesh eaters who bear rule in the realms of intellect. It seems that these vegetarians, or at least two of them, can run with their feet; but could all of them put together write "Hamlet" with their hands?

As to the effect on American journalism itself of the entrance of women into its ranks, it has gained infinitely in scope and life and readableness for one thing.—Commercial Guarte.

And yet candor requires the admission that then pretty women obtain employment in a newspaper office, the young men are apt to fall in love with them, and flirtation sets in, and the devil is to pay. Thus woman in journalism may be transformed from a splendor of joy and beauty into a nuisance and a bore.

We regretted that Austria did not send any of her war ships to the naval review; but we suppose that the reason why she did not make any entries was that she is not a firstclass or even a second-class naval power, and has not any cruisers equal to those which rode the Hudson last month. We now welcome the Austrian corvette which has just come here. and her commander, the Chevaller D'HAPPON-COURT. She is a stanch old naval ship and carries a good heavy battery, the detonation of the guns of which was heard all around the harbor when she saluted the city on Sunday forencen. Being unarmored, she could not fight any of the cruisers of the other powers that took part in the review; but we do not be lieve her commander would strike his colors in a combat until the enemy got some knowl edge of his mettle, and got some of his metal too. We are pleased to see the Frundsberg in our waters. We wish that Chevaller D'Hap-PONCOURT had been here when the other foreign naval officers were striding around the place as though they owned it, feasting every day on the best in the world, and dancing every evening with New York ladies whose beauty and grace would give glory to the cour of FRANZ JOSEF L. Even at this time, however, we must hope that the Chevaller will enjoy himself in New York.

The fool-killer is the lariest person that ever

This is an error. He is the busiest man in the world. There is not a lazy bone in his body. He is at work all the time, day and night. He never sleeps, never rests, never takes a day off, never has a chance to sit down has not an hour to spare for his family, and cannot even get a few minutes for his meals. The announcement of the Cleveland Cilizen that he is lazy must be printed to mislead the fools. so that they may fall into his clutches all the ensier. If he were lazy, the world would soon be overrun with fools, who would kill him as a means of self-preservation.

The caravels from Spain leave our waters this week, while the Viking sea rover from Norway enters them. Now let the Norwegian Captain and his crew have a show in New York, though Norway sent not a battle ship to the recent naval review. They should have a fine time here, and a multitude of New Yorkers should give them welcome aboard the cessity to their welfare. If the officials of the Register voyage. Hurrah for the Norsemen of the faroff times, who may have seen America long before Columbus ever saw it: and for LEIP Enicson, who possibly wintered in Vinland more than four centuries before the Pilgrin Fathers first wintered there. Hurrah also for the modern viking ship now approaching our shores, and for its valiant commander, Capt, Andresen, who is a literary man as well as a sea rover. Long live Norway!

We dare say Mr. JOSEPHUS CHOATE, who is to welcome the Norwegians to this port, can get some better points for his speech than he got for his recent speech before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, by making timely application to Prof. HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.

Tinsmith XAVIER GASTIGER'S bird cage pay yet be exhibited at the World's Fair. Less than \$20 is necessary to redeem it from the hands of the Sheriff. THE SUN'S ransom fund new amounts to \$75.55, in addition to hypothetical \$10, which will be made actual when only that sum is needed to complete the required \$104. Let the good work proceed the bird cage must be exhibited.

We learn from Tahlequah that the five civilized tribes of Indians are desirous of organizing a State which Congress shall admit into the Union. Chief BUSHYHEAD of the Cherokees, who is one of the promoters of the project, says that the tribes will establish a model government, banishing all the whites who live among the Indians, so as to have a pure-blooded State. But we must tell the big chief, who is a pretty shrewd statesman and a gentleman, that this will never do. It would be a violation of the Constitution. It would be discrimination in favor of one race, to the disadvantage of all other races. It would deprive white people of rights which they lawfully possess in all the States of the Union and give red people a special privilege to which they are not legally entitled in any state. It would be the recognition of a principle which, if it were carried out, would give us black States from which white citizens were excluded, white States from which black citizens were excluded, and red States from which both blacks and whites were excluded It would involve a radical change in the Gov ernment. Constitution, and laws of the United States. We tell our friend, the Cherokee poll ticing. Chief Bushyngan, that Congress never permit the formation of a State like that which he says the five good tribes are desirous of forming.

As long as the tribes live upon their reser vations, under the political system which they now possess, they have the right and the power to exclude whites therefrom; but if they were constituted as a State of the Union. under the Constitution, they would be com pelled to surrender that special right and that

It is best for the Cherokees, Osages, and Chickseaws, and other friendly tribes, that they retain for a while yet the form of govern ment which they now have.

No Has Given Away More Than One Axe To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: Your newsy and gos-thy Lendon correspondent is generally accurate in his able latters, but this morning he erred in saying that the Gladstone axe given to an American lumbermen' association was the first are ever given away by the Grand Old Man. Eugens Field is the happy pos-sessor of such an ane, which he acknowledged in a few essor of such an ane. Water the gratifude for the gift.

M. L. R. THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

known whereof they speak. Ex-Senator Linson

is now a member of the State Statutory Ravi-

sion Commission, having been appointed in

February, 1892, by Gov. Flower to succeed

THE RHODE ISLAND MUDDLE.

session, in the expectancy that the Supreme

which they have submitted, and they would

then be in session preparatory to proceeding with the Grand Committee business. The Clerk called the roll, and, no quorum being present, the temporary Chairman adjourned the session to Wednesday.

the temporary Chairman adjourned the session to Wednesday.

There was no little excitement about the State House, it being said that the Sheriff would bar the Democrats out. Consequently there was a crowd about the building. The Sheriff however, will not interfere, unless ordered to by the Governor, whose order proroguing the Legislature the Democrats are thus openly disregarding. The statutes say that any gathering pretending to be a part of the General Assembly shall be regarded as a riotous and treasonable proceeding, and all public officers are ordered to prevent it. The Democrats expect to hear from the Supreme Court by Saturday.

An Important Announcement by Presiden

Cleveland's Organ.

From the Philodelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript

It has been reported, as if by authority, and

the report has been reiterated again and again

by the newspaper press of the country, that

President Cleveland has positively stated, or

distinctly intimated, that in order to procure

additional revenues for the Government he

intended to recommend to Congress the re-

vival of the inquisitorial, discriminating, and

obnoxious income tax. This report is con-

spicuously inexact, as the President has not

only neither stated nor intimated, but has

even not considered the question of recom-

mending or suggesting to Congress the reim-

position of the most odious and unpopular of

all the war taxes, which was tolerated only

because of the great necessities of the Gov-

ernment and the abounding patriotism of the

people, which induced them to cheerfully

make any sacrifices to maintain intact the in-

Civil Service Rules Would Bar Out Carlisle

From the Richmond Disputch.

A North Carolinian who was given a post recently !

the Treasury Department was at first assigned to a place that required him to stand a very technical civil

ervice examination. He is a man of fine practical

sense, and has had considerable experience in th

affairs of life in addition to having held responsible positions in his State. His first assignment is said to

have been a mistake, and it is related that Secretar

Carlisle remedied the matter himself, and in doing a

"I want you to have a position that will not subject

you to the civil service examination. You could not stand it. I could not stand it myself."

Revolt Against the Trotting Registry.

From the Buffalo Horse World.

Many horsemen expressed the opinion last winter that the American Trotting Register Association did s

great injury to itself when it made such atrenuous of

forts to find some little technicalities upon which de

cisions could be made adverse to the performances

Breeder and sportsman that Senator Stanford and several

other California breeders have decided to make n

more applications for the registry of animals owned by them. This is the first inovement that indicates that

many breeders believe the standard is no longer a ne-

Stanchly Democratic and Peerless.

From the Politician of Eagle Bridge, N. Y. This stanch Democratic journal [Tax Sus] is with

a peer in American journalism, while its utterances on

all live issues are eagerly read by all classes and cond

The Kuights of '96.

And blaroued shields and visors close

And knights, unhorsed and beaten out, In sore dismay had fied.

Held conflicts dire and grim, Of knights from East, West, North, and South,

For long the knights had whacked their sword

Association are wire they will take a te

results of the Stockton investigation.

It has been on the increase ever since.

On sounding coats of mail;

Upon the trodden field there lay

The wide arena's circling sides

And knights both fat and silm.

To crown no Queen of Beauty, they

Fought fiercely, hand to hand

ho glittering bauble was the prize.

All day the chosen knights had fought,

Drew lengthening shadows on a fleid

A knight of girth, whose armor spread

And would have kissed his mailed hand

They fought to rule the land.

Where there was only one

In wide expanse around,

No rival could be found.

In token of reitef.

A dashing rider passed.

The ne plus sites of his kind, This god of victory."

"Behold you slowly seiting sun;

Ere it has reached its wane

And swipe him from the plain,'

"Whoa, Possumpliat !" he shouted loud;

The other knight, with scornful laugh,

Sir liokesmith, stand your ground!"

A Georgian steed which never stopped To ask where he was at

The girthy knight betimes grew week,

Sir Hokesmith's eagle eye Was everywhere, and with his lance

He smote him hip and thigh.

Just as the sun went down.

As on the plain they mix

Thou man of '96! ?"

In jubilation: " list!! All Hail,

Down in the dust he tumbled then, From beel to visored crown,

And Hokesmith shouted "Victory !"

"Hail! Hokesmith! Hail?" the people yell,

Bir Hokeamith bowed and smiled and bowed,

fir Hokesmith stood it long and well,

And with his lance at level, cried;

Pil bust him in his lordly neck

Cavaried on his rearmost legs,

And snorted for his feed.

Began to prance around,

And so did Possumphat

Be claimed the victory, because

The people cheered; a chosen few

But all at once there came a sound

"Hold hard" be cried. "I here defy

This knight, who seems to be

Of hoof notes, benting fast, And through the gates, into the lists,

Until the evening sun

Had feit the steely flatt.

A dozen horses, dend.

tegrity of the Union.

Marten Property Owners Demand from the Ex-Senator Linean of Kingston Likely to ALBANY, June 5,-The man who will head the Mr. John H. Starte, Rapid Pressil Commissioner SIR: I have been delegated by the people of Democratic State ticket next fall as the party's nominee for Becretary of State will be ex-Senstor John J. Linson of Kingston, Ulster the Harlem district, who own millions of dolcounty. Such is the opinion of Democratic State officers here who are in a position to

lars in property and pay large taxes, to ask you why so many schemes and plans are devised by your Commission, which all seem to be of apparent good, but fall to accomplish anything. We, as property owners, begin to believe that you are not thinking that we are the in-

jured; and you can plan from time to time new devices, and we still take longer to get to our homes than the residents of Flushing. L. I., who can go from City Hall to their homes It appears to us that you desire to block

February, 1802, by Gov. Flower to succeed Commissioner Belknap, resigned. While retaining his residence in Kingston, where he served three years as a Justice of the Peace and five years as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Linson spends much of his time in New York city, as he is a law partner of Senator Jacob Castor. His record in the State Senate during his two terms (1888 to 1801) was that of one of the ablest on the floor, and his name was associated with the Ballot Reform bill as closely as that of Senator Saxton, for it was the Linson bill that in the end formed the basis of the present law. It is thought by all clades of Democrats here in Albany that Linson's nomination could be made practically without opposition, because, while siways a steadfast Democrat, he has never become involved in any factional disturbance. he wheels of the Manhattan Company. You must be quite capable of judging from your

No Conflict, as Was Expected, Between the NEWPORT, June 5. - This morning, according to the programme of the Democratic campaign. the Democratic representatives of this city met at the State House in the chamber of the House of Representatives to continue the May Court would rule favorably upon the questions

Public Ledger is to fit up a pigeon loft in its building, and will make use of carriers to afford news to its readers; and then it adds: The Ledger flight will be the first to be housed as part of a newspaper plant," &c. This is indeed news, and especially to old New Yorkers. Those who remember when THE BUN inhabited its old quarters, on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, may call to mind a large oval window opening out on the street called Nassau. Once upon a time-it must be thirty years ago-I was passing by that corner with the late Capt. Abram Bancker, who was for many years a "ship news collector" at this port. In reply to my question as to what that oval window was used for, he said that many years before, and before the telegraph was known. The Sux maintained its own flight of carrier pigeons in its own newspaper plant to bring to it news of incoming years.

wassels.

Many old New Yorkers will remember that oval window, although they may not know for what it had been used. But—

New Yorkers must not let the sleepy Philadelphians rob them of the honor of housing carrier pigeons as part of a newspaper plant, and The Now should not permit likely to be robbed of its own effulgence. Long it has given out light to the world. Let it continue to shine for all.

New York, June 5, 1893. New York, June 5, 1893.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

Definitions Submitted by Contestants for The

Agentieman is he who at all times practises the He is a gentleman whose unselfish deference to the feelings of others ennobles himself and earns for him that title, to which neither birth nor other distinction alone constitutes a valid claim.

TROMAS V. SORDS, 315 Pearl street, Cleveland O. GENTLEMAN-One who knows that the world will move on without his interference, and who has by enough to attend to his own business successfully. AUGUSTUS HARR, Tyrone, Pa.

"Manhood-framed!" Now don't skip too hastily ever the well of deep meaning contained in this definition, but take time to ponder a few ponds with all your 21-knot intellect and you will find E. C., Hudson street,

I submit the following from Thackeray: "What is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty alms, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin; to have the esteem of your fellow citizens, and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meetly; to suffer evil with constancy, and through evil and good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will sainte as gentleman, whatever his rank may be; show me the Prince who possesses them, and he may be sure of our

love and loyalty." THOMAS W. CHUNCHILL, 221 Past 118th street. An honorable man, possessing this trinity of virtues-My definition of a gentleman is: An honorable man of perfect breeding, whing of a kindly heart. whose courtesy is but the flower-G. J. A What is a gentleman ? A gentle man,

McD., Newark, N. J. A gentleman is a man at all times and under all circumstances. WILLIAM M. SLATTERS, Hawley, Pa. He is a gentleman who is gentle without weakness, brave without boastfulness, courteons without timid ity, and who strives after the ideals of retinement and good breeding, pot for his own sake, but from a noble desire to elevate and ornament his kind. W. M. W. The "American gentleman" is he who lives up to our

constitutional ideas of "equality, liberty, fraternity." A gentleman is an educated, polite man, who minds his duties as much as his rights.

1. Moustan, 32 East Fourteenth street. I see many answers to the question. "What is a gen-leman?" In my estimation the best definition is:

Maniy among men, gentle among women. My idea of the true American gentleman is one who respects others, respects immself, loves his country, and defends his religion.

Janz. J. Chowley, 38 Hamilton street, city.

A male human being whose egoistic and attruistic tendencies are in a state of stable equilibrium. Jaceson, O., June 8, 1893. My definition of a gentlemans He who minds his own

The definitions published in The Sun of May 29 of what constitutes a gentleman have suggested to me to send you a definition by the late Cardinal Newman in one of his works, which I cannot recollect at present "All that goes to constitute a gentleman: The carriage, gait, voice, address, gestures, the case, the sepossession, the courtray, the power of conversing, the talent of not offending, the lofty principles, the delicacy of thought, the happiness of expression, the taste and propriet; the generosity and forbearance, the candor and consideration, the openness of hand.

A CATHOLIC LATHAN. As a contestant for your prize of \$5 for the best defnition of a gentleman, I ofter the following: He who does right knowingly. E. I 798 Montgoment St. Junear City, May 25. I offer this: A gentleman-a man who is over mind-

ful of the feelings of others. CONGRESSMAN COGSWELL of Massachusetts. A gentleman is one who from love of good manners has so trained his intellect as to act to all, and or all occasions, in the most proper and approved style,

GOOD BEREDING. The English gentleman and the American gentle-man are entire y different individuals. In England a gentleman is a man of leisure of wealth, soldom a workingman. With us a man of good qualities, seed manners, and respectful, is always a gentleman, whether he is rich or poor. C. J. S., Brookiya. A gentleman is he who genuinely admires generous things. NO SIGNATURE.

A man true to his loftlest ideals, at case with him seif, and gracious toward others. Miss f. L. R., Fifth avenue

Agentleman is he who, through self-respect and g od heart, respects the rights and feelings of others. A man distinguished from the herd by his refined

manner and tastes, courteous, honorable, and considerate conduct toward all C. F., Newark. A candid, courteous, considerate, and courageou A gentleman is a man instinctively honorable brave, and polite.

He May Join a Carayan.

From the East Norwich Enterprise.

The Long Island man who proposes, on a wager, to walk to the Chicago Fair begging his way, may have plenty of company on his return.

Equal to the Occasion. From Hurper's New Municity Magnetics,
Mrs. Ghehington—Oh' chi What a levely, levely picture: Settree, an—
Our Artial—Wait a bit. Mrs. quahington; ti's wrong
side dip. fest me put it right first.
Mrs. Quahington; quancached—Ohi chi chi Why, that
way it's even more levely chil.

A LETTER TO MR. JOHN H. STARIN. OUR SISTER CITY'S FIREMEN.

> THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION MAKES ITS REPORT.

for Commissioner Ennis and Palat Praise for Chief Nevins-Necessity for More Engines, Hydranis, and Pire Boxes, Alexander E. Orr, E. B. Bartlett, and John G. Jenkins, the Commission appointed under an act of the Legislature to investigate the Brooklyn Fire Department after the Tariff Association of New York had raised the risks 25 per cent, in that city, owing, it was alleged, to the incompetency of the department, has sub-mitted a voluminous report to Mayor Boody. The total strength of the department is 663 men, of whom 501 are uniformed; the engine companies number thirty, of which two are fireboat companies, and the hook As quite endergone that no for some time to come, an will put their money into newer at they are not fully condident will after and profit. The rest history of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad can fully verify these facts.

I sincerely hope you will set aside all prejuded lees, and at once give to the property owners of New York rarid transit.

From an interview recently had with Mr. George J. Gould I am full: satisfied that he is ing of salcons by firemen in gorden of alarm gongs in salcons, and that he is anxious to give the people all the accommodation they may desire, provided equity and justice is received at the hands of the Commissioners, with whom you are associated, and among whom you alone cast the desenting vete.

Woask, and think we have the unqualified right to demand from the Commission, rapid right to the Commission of the Commission of the City Works Department in the commission of the City Works Department in the control of the City Works Department in the control of the City Works D and ladder companies eleven. The Commis-

Commission:

It is our opinion that the thief of the Fire Department to examine in the state of the Fire Department to examine its end competent to fund his responsible duties that for enjoys the confidence of as near such is her produced as the responsible of the fire of the fire

seements have interfered with his efficiency as an officer of the department.

The Commission recommends the increase of the present corps of hydrant inspectors, but disapproves of the recommendation that they should be placed under the control of the Fire Department instead of the liboard of City Works. It also recommends the increase in the number of fire alarm boxes of the "keyless" pattern when practicable. A "water tower" is not regarded as essential for Brooklyn, and if a "fire patrol" is organized it should be maintained, in the opinion of the Commission, as in New York, by the insurance commanies. The department, as far as it goes, is prenounced efficient, but delicient in its volume and strength for the curroses of ample lire protection. In addition to the three new station houses now being constructed, there should be added and equipped five more during the coming year, an additional five they sear following, and such additions from time to time thereafter as the continued development of the city may warrant.

As soon as possible 200 alarm boxes should

continued development of the city may warrant.

As soon as possible 200 alarm boxes should be added to the present number of 512, and 100 more each succeeding year until a freslarm box is brought within easy reach of each householder. It is recommended that the owners of hotels and tenement houses be obliged to place boxes on their premises. Two birge chemical engines, the Commission thinks should be added to the equipment of the department. In reviewing the first which occurred in 1892, the Commission says that the testimony is almost unanimous that the fires had been well hundled by the firement. The Commissioner is criticised for not dealing more severely with drunken firemen and for allowing fire conget to be placed in sations. The hydrants should be increased from 4.597 to 0.500. A more stringent building law is also recommended, as well as a more careful and systematic inspection of buildings.

An appendix to the report shows the cost percapita for maintaining the Fire Department in some of the big cities, and also the loss percapits by fire, and each presents a result favorable to the Brooklyn degartment.

Therefore, Says Bishop Turger, Our Black Men Should Go to Liberta.

NO FUTURE HERE SAVE AS A MENIAL

Bishop H. L. Turner of the African M. E. Church, the leading advocate of returning the black man to Africa, arrived in this city on the Umbria on Sunday. He left Africa on May 3, He represents the Liberian Government and will go to Washington to-day to see Mr. Cleveland. He will then go to his home in Atlanta The Bishop has been visiting the settlements of the Gambia River, Sterra Leone and Liberia. On the Gambia and in Sierra Leone, he says, most of the black men from this country are doing well.

Thousands of them." he said, "are keeping stores, raising coffee, and engaged in all the occupations of the country. Those who do

the occupations of the country. Those who do not succeed either lack the physical activity and strength to compete with the native blacks or lack self-reliance. Such men go there expecting to live by menial service, hoping to find some one to hire them as they were hired here. They can't compete in that market with the natives.

"I can hire men there for twenty-five cents a day who will do twice as much work in a day as one of our blacks. Promise a man the proper payment to deliver a latter for you, and he will run 100 miles with it in twenty-four hours.

he will run 100 miles with it in twenty-four hours.

Liberia is not making the progress that I could wish. It needs new blood, and that blood ought to go from this country, for the reason that European nations have parcelled out Africa from north to south among them, and Liberia is the culy place on the face of the globe left for the black man to build up for higself a civilized and enlightened State, and demonstrate to the world has ability for salf-government. I believe he has it. In the United States he has no future except as a mental."

A Little Summer Picture Show. There is a collection of something more than

150 paintings, with two or three pastels and water color drawings besides, now on view at the Holbein Galleries in the Fifth avenue. They were selected by Messrs, C. C. Curran, P. V. Dumond, I. R. Wiles, H. G. Doarth, and Gilbert Gaul to form a summer show. They are all by American artists, and a considerable number of the principal canvasos are already

all by American artists, and a considerable number of the principal canvasos are already familiar to the public as having been shown this past season at either the Academy of Design of the Exhibition of the Society of American Artists. Among these pictures are: Mr. Edward A. Bell's "Five Dreamers," that won the second Hallgarten prize of the Academy, and Mr. Prolowitz's "Prodigal Son," the third Hallgarten prize winner.

Among other well-known painters who are worthly represented are Mr. Howard Russell Butier, Mr. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. George H. Bogert, Mr. Carleton T. Chapman, Mr. J. H. Caliga Mr. Renyon Cox (whose contribution for a change is a landscape), Mr. William M. Chase, Mr. W. A. Coffin, Mr. Eliott Designerfeld, Mr. Dearth, Mr. Herbert Denman, Miss. Lydia Emmet, Mr. Herbert Denman, Miss. Lydia Emmet, Mr. Herbert Denman, Miss. Shurtleff, Mr. Aug. Franzen, Mr. A. Quacimanni, Mr. Winslow Homer, who is seen in a strong water color sketch; Mr. William Sergeant Kandali, Mr. Chester Loomis, Mrs. Lamb, Miss Macomber, Mr. Stanley Middicton, Mr. Leonard Ochtman, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Von Boskerch, Mr. Irving Wiles, Mr. James G. Tyler, the late Mr. A. H. Wyant, and George Juness. The two catwases by Mr. Inners were done several years ago, and are both smail. One of them is "Evening" and the other Sunset in the Adrondacks."

A Letter from Mrs. Blatte, Boston, June 5 .- The following note, in Mrs.

Blaine's handwriting, was received by the City Clerk to-day: L. KERWOON, N. J., June 1.

Mr. J. F. Gairle.

Draw Sim: I have the very beautifully engroused resolutions passed by the Roston city Government on the death of Mr. Blaine, and I desire, through you, to express to them my appreciation of the homore paid to bim and the sympathy expressed for myself and my enlider in our great loss. I am with respect and gratitude, yours.

The Rumor of Mins Hattie Binine's Engage-

AUGUSTA, Me., June 5.—The report published in the evening papers of the engagement of Miss Hattie Binine and Mr. Truxton Beale obtains little credence here among those who know Miss Biaine. Frior to sailing for Europe Miss Biaine was at Bar Harbor and in this city for three days. One of her friends, who saw much of her then, ridiculed the report today. "If Hattie has given her heart to any man, this person said, "if so the handsome son of Sonator liate, his eldest son, Chandler, whom she has known for years."

Another intimate friend said: "I don't for a moment believe Mr. Heale and Miss Biaine are engaged. I do believe that when Miss Hattie sailed for Europe on Saturday her thoughts were rather of the young man she left behind than of any who may meet her abroad this summer." tains little credence here among those who

As on his steed he sat:
"I've got there, boys," he said, " Mooray
For me and Possumphat?"